## NEW YORK HERALD

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-thirdst., corner Sixth av. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince an WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -Performances afternoon and evening. ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twonty-eighth street and Broad-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-BUFFALO BILL-CATO, FIFTH AVENUE THEATRS, Twenty-fourth street.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, -THE BALLET PAN-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-WITCHES

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Matines at 236 MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COM to VOCAL-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. -BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ava .- BRYANT'S MINSTERLS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.- VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street -SCENES IN

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THE CONNECTIOUT REPUBLICANS are awakening to a lively sense of their duty on the 1st of April next. New Hampshire may demand a member of the Cabinet in consequence of her Ald lead off for Grant and Connection must follow in the same wake or expect a crossbar when the new Cabinet distribution occurs upon Grant's re-election.

KING AMADEUS IS CONCENTRATING HIS ARMY around Madrid, disarming the National Guard ot Spaniards, and preparing to defend his throne. So says our telegram from Paris. The King of Italy, his father, is reorganizing his army, and in consultation with Moltke in Rome. This looks as if affairs were likely to become very serious in Spain.

THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION papers aver that there were seventy-five thousand reasons why New Hampshire should have gone the way she did. They probably refer to the seventyfive thousand dollars alleged to have been sent from Washington to carry on the canvass. If Tammany had been alive, perhaps a round hundred thousand might have helped the battered democracy in the Granite State.

THE SWISS FEDERAL CONSTITUTION-NA-TIONAL PROVISION AGAINST THE MONASTIC ORDER.-A cable telegram, dated in Berne yesterday evening, reports that the Swiss government will call on the nation to vote the ratification or otherwise of a revised constitution for the republie on the 12th of May. This event will mark an important epoch in the history of Switzerland. The exercise of the franchise by the people on a new charter of government will proclaim an acknowledgment by the National Council that the present constitution which dates from the year 1848, has already failed in fulfilling the intent of its framers-the securing of public freedom, secular and religious, in Switzerland. The revised constitution contained at first several clauses directed specially against the monastic orders of the Roman Catholic Church, in which it was expressly forbidden to found new convents or restore those which have been suppressed. The reception of Jesuits in any part of the territory of the federation was also ferbidden, as was the employment of members of the Order of Loyola in "any clerical or holastic capacity." These points were debated warmly in the Council. The members from the Catholic cantons were sufficiently powerful to save the nunnerles. The provision against the Jesuits was carried through the Council of States-upper House of the Parliament-almost without division. The countrymen of William Tell must soon say if they approve the executive policy.

RHODE ISLAND is putting in its nose for some consideration in the new distribution of Cabinet favors when Grant is re-elected. The State election in Little Rhody occurs on the 3d of April-two days after Connecticutand the third in the New England line of the Grant column.

The Lesson of the New Hampshire tion-Another Presidential Term to Generni Grant and the Inviting Field Before Him.

New Hampshire has bravely opened the Presidential campaign, in a lesson full of wholesome instructions to mock reformers and trading politicians. A man of the name of Ezekiel A. Straw-a name suggestive of a lineal descent from the Roundheads—has been elected Governor by a handsome majority, with a republican Council and Legislature to back him; but what does all this signify? Not much to the country at large in a local view of the subject; but from the national issues and parties and factions involved this little State contest, in its results, rises to the dignity of the battle of the Wilderness. It dislodges the enemy from the jungle; it brings the belligerents in full view in the open field; it discloses an army in retreat, and an army in pursuit, and it indicates the line upon which the Presidential campaign will be fought all

In March last, from the St. Domingo difficulty between Mr. Sumner and General Grant, the old dyed in-the-wool radicals of New Hampshire became somewhat soured and in-different, and, like Achilles in his rage, they remained in their tents. So the democracy at the close of the election were transported with the returns of a glorious victory. The glad tidings created a great joy in the party camps from Portsmouth to San Francisco. It was a revolution. The "man on horseback" had run his career of military despotism, and the Bourbons were coming back again, and in the front rank appeared Jeff Davis, of the raven black plume and the white feather, radiant in the reviving light of the "lost cause." New Hampshire was hailed as a sign in the heavens of a democratic legitimist restoration; but it was only the delusive apparition of the Northern Lights, portending the approach of a heavy storm. And it opened in Connecticut, and it developed itself into a roaring tempest with the uncarthing of Tammany Hall; and so in November, among the many democratic wrecks, their flagship, New York, was thrown upon her beamends in the raging breakers. Now, in coming round again to New Hampshire, the democracy, buckling up to their work, and encouraged by the heavy guns of Sumner, the rattling mitrailleuse of Schurz, the howitzer of Trumbull and the small shot of Tipton against Grant, are stimulated in their resolve to conquer or die. It is their last ditch, and if they hold it there will be another democratic jubilee like that of their first Bull Run. The battle is fought and lost, and the democratic party is all adrift again.

New Hampshire election. It tells them that a few disappointed and angry republican politicians, intriguing to get Grant out in order to get themselves into power, cannot shake the cool judgment of an intelligent people. And how paltry appears the feeble game of those scheming Senators, with their affectations of reform and national bonor, in their civil service disclosures, and custom house investigations, and their patriotic chagrin concerning the sales of those second-hand muskets to France, to be used by the naughty French against the Emperor William, our friend and our arbitrator on the San Juan boundary. Have these Senators, grovelling to the scandalous work of the pot-house politician, lost their wits; or have we a Senate of pigmies in the place of those giants who thundered against Old Hickory as with the voice of Demosthenes against the imperious Philip? The philippies of Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull, with the growlings of Greeley, against the administration, were wasted in New Hampshire, and have come to naught. But had petty personal grievances and small revenges, made Mexico, for example, and the anarchy of Mexico, and the scandal of Mexico as our next-door neighbor, for whose good conduct we are pledged to the civilized world-had these indignant Senators made Mexico their theme, and the neglect and the duty of the administration in reference to Mexico their argument, they might have shaken the faith even of the sturdy yeomanry of New Hampshire in the wisdom of General Grant as a practical statesman.

Such is the result to the democracy of this

Here was a theme for Mr. Sumner upon which he might have gained a wider admiration from the American people than that secured from his trenchant exposition of our Alabama claims. But what is Mexico to Sumner while Grant to him is "Mordecal sitting in the king's gate?" But, again, Mr. Schurz, we believe, is a free trader and a leveller of taxes. What a subject, then, for him was offered in the place of Leet and Stocking in a general overhauling of the excesses and inequalities of our present system of internal and external taxations! A day or two devoted to the ventilation of this subject in bebalf of the interests of the masses of the people might have exalted the sprightly German orator to the dignity of a great statesman and a genuine reformer. But as the princess in the fairy tale was changed back into a cat when she saw a mouse, so Mr. Schurz, the Senator, in smelling the fat things of the kitchen from which he is excluded, becomes again the red revolutionary agitator. Well, we will drop for the present these malconten Senators, and, leaving them to their consultations with the democrats over the New Hampshire election, let us turn to its verdict and its foreshadowings of Grant's administration.

The verdict is the endorsement of Grant. The people of New Hampshire have given it upon the weight of the testimony on the acts, the facts and the measures of the administration. They have seen that these acts embrace many wholesome reforms and retrenchments, and that these facts include large savings of the public money, a reduction to the extent of three bundred millions of the public debt, with some important reductions of our taxes meantime. The people know, too, that the best results have followed the enforcement of General Grant's humane Indian policy, and if no American voice has been raised against the American case before the Geneva Tribunal it is because that case is impregnable. These are the acts and the facts which have shaped the popular judgment of New Hampshire; and upon national issues in a Presidential canvass the first State to speak indicates the prevailing public sentiment of the Union. We look for the re-election of General Grant in November by increased majorities upon his vote of 1868, and from the good beginnings of his first public.

term we look for great and glorious things from his second term, in the enlargement of the prosperity, happiness, wealth, strength and honor and glory of the country.

His practical experience in the government and the good uses to which he has torned it, and his paramount desire and purpose to give us an honest administration, have greatly strengthened him among the people. He stands like a lighthouse on a hill, to guide the ship of practical reform to a safe anchorage through the heavy sea of frauds and corruptions roaring around us. Our terrible civil war brought upon the land a general demoralization which has threatened us with the anarchy of Mexico. In 1870 Mr. Tweed was laying his plans to transfer his financial system from the Tammany Wigwam to the White House as the cashier of the democratic party. With the unlimited millions within reach of our city taxes and city credit at his command he had, too, a fair prospect of success. But with Mr. Tweed advanced to the United States Treasury on his Tammany financial system, two or three years would have sufficed to reduce the country to chaos. It was the disclosure of the inside horrors of Tammany that brought upon the country in 1871 this general reaction in favor of our national administration; and still the terrors of Tammany, superadded to the spectres of the rebellion, have had their effect upon New Hampshire against the democratic party. The coast there is clear for the re-election of General Grant, and in this view we would invite him to the great name he may win upon the glorious field of duty before him. A universal amnesty and other gentle means for the reconciliation of the South, and by all available measures the promotion of order and the correction of abuses in that quarter, are urgently demanded. Active intervention to the extent of a military protectorate over Mexico is called for by every motive of humanity and civilization. That beautiful country, with its eight millions of unhappy people and its countless millions of money in commercial resources and capabilities lying dormant or wasted, calls upon us for a deliverance from her incessant civil wars and her still increasing highway robbers, border Moss Troopers and general degradation. A halo of glory will surround the savior of Mexico, and why should General Grant wait till driven to it or driven off by a European alliance in the

cause of civilization? We can tell the President that in taking up the cause of poor Mexico now as our cause he need have no fear of a St. Domingo failure. Our "sick man" wants relief, and, in putting him on his legs, we shall have no trouble in annexing him. And, again, we look to our practical reformer, the President, for the rectification of those tariff abuses and monopolies, in the breaking down of this Chinese wall of so-called home protection, and for a tariff system on the principle of equal rights to all classes and exclusive favors to none. We know that General Grant on this subject is a sort of Pennsylvanian; but we doubt not that a little more experience will make him a New Yorker. Wedded to no hobby, his mind is open to conviction where other men's minds are locked up. Last, though by no means least, we expect from the good examples of our national administration under General Grant, in the great work now generally begun of political reform, and in which New York is leading off among the States, the widest and most enduring benefits to the country.

The Conviction of Senator James Wood-Let the Work Go On.

The report of the Senate Committee of Investigation on the case of Senator James Wood shows the fearful extent to which legislative corruption has been carried under the In a single session this Senator received from Tweed and Gould thirty thousand dollars, and although a thin attempt is made to cover up the transactions under the pretence of loans, there is no doubt of their true character. When it is remembered that this Senator has this session been at the head of the Judiciary Committee, and has held in his power the Erie Railroad bills, the dangerous character of this legislative depravity can be properly appreciated. Senator James Wood has not yet resigned his seat, but will unquestionably do so without delay. Is he to be the only victim? Suspicion points to others around the Senatorial circle as guilty as himself. Are they to escape, and is the future legislation of this the next session to be left in hands no cleaner than his own? The purification of the body should not here, but an attempt should be made to ascertain in what other loans the money drawn out of the Erie treasury by Gould. Tweed and Bradner, the lobbyist for "law expenses" during the session of 1870, was invested. The inquiry may consume the balance of the session, but better that all legislation should cease than that corrupted men should sit in the Senate of the State. The committee find that Senator James

Wood's conduct was inconsistent with his position as a legislator, In plain English they find that he was bribed; that his vote was cast for money, whether it came to him in the shape of a loan or an open payment for the disgraceful service. The law makes the bribery and corruption of a legislator a criminal offence, and it is, therefore, the plain duty of the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings against those who are shown to have been implicated the corruption of Senator James Wood. Neither Gould nor Tweed should be suffered to escape, and their prosecution on this charge may bring to light other offenders. Let the guilty be brought to light and punished, whoever they may be. The work of legislative purification has commenced; let it not cease until every venal representative and every infamous lobby leech has been driven in disgrace from the capital of the State.

THE WAR NEWS FROM MEXICO, as stated in our special despatch from Matamoros, confirms the reverses sustained by the revolutionists in the contest for the possession of San Luis Potosi. A serious difficulty has arisen between the United States commander, Colonel Bliss, and the revolutionists besieging a small town on the border. It seems that the United States will nolens volens be dragged Into an armed conflict with the "sister" reThe Reform in Bric-A False Note

It will not surprise any person conversant with the intrigues and rivalries of Wall street to learn that the overthrow of Jay Gould and his Ring associates and the transfer of the management of the Eric Railroad to the Board of Directors, of which General Dix is President, does not give unmixed satisfaction on the Stock Exchange. While every person except those who were directly profiting by the unscrupulous acts of the Gould party was anxious for the destruction of the power of the Ring, there were interests at work eager to secure the succession to its authority, and seeking to raise themselves to prominence upon its ruins. All were opposed to Gould but opposed only because they desired to occupy his position, and willing, proba bly, to continue a great portion of his policy as soon as they had accomplished their object. The Heath and Raphael interest was of this description; the Clerke, Manley and Williams combination was similar in character; the Bischoffshelm and Atlantic and Great Western opposition was doubtless of the same class. Now that the annihilation of the Ring has been accomplished the several cliques are dissatisfied because the fruits of the victory do not fall to their share. An attempt is being made in Wall street

by a committee claiming to represent the

American stockholders in Erie to create

the impression that the new management of the road is so closely identified with the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Company as to render it certain that the affairs of the latter will be saddled on to the Erie stockholders by a compact or consolidation of the two roads. Messrs. Clerke, Manley and Williams, in a letter addressed to the signers of the petitions presented to the State Legislature by the American stockholders, complain that the new directors have been heretofore unknown in the reform movement of the Erie road, and assert that a majority of them are officially or otherwise connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. If General Dix and his associate directors have not heretofore been prominent in the opposition to the Gould management, their names are a sufficient guarantee that they are earnest friends of reform, and that no abuse of a public trust will find favor in their eyes. Their independence of all the Wall street combinations that have been for so many years vainly endeavoring to supplant Gould and his fellow conspirators in the management of Erie for the advancement of their own special interests, and not in the interests of the stockholders or the public, will be regarded as an additional recommendation in their favor. But the assertion that a majority of the new directors are officially or otherwise connected with the Atlantic and Great Western road is erroneous. Out of the seventeen directors now on the Erie Board, only two or three are either directly or indirectly connected with that road. They would be powerless to accomplish any such designs as they are said to entertain, even if the characters of such men as General Dix, General Lansing, Messrs. Travers, Stebbins, Day and their associates were not a sufficient assurance that no act adverse to the interests of the Erie stockholders would be sanctioned by the new Board. The bugbear of the Atlantic and Great Western may, therefore, be safely regarded as a creation of sharp Wall street operators, who are not satisfied with the change in Erie simply because it does not place the stock of the road at their control to he used as a football on the market.

The new directors have, indeed, furnished the most convincing evidence of the groundlessness of the fears expressed by Messrs. Clerke, Manley and Williams, by declaring themselves favorable to the passage of the Southmayd bill, and detailing two of their number to proceed to Albany to urge its enactment. As the Committee of the American stockholders profess a desire that the bill shall become a law and appear to find in that a security against the evils they dread, this action of the new Board should convince them of the injustice of their suspicions. It is true they condemn the "abrupt by which the "deliberate decision" of the Legislature was anticipated as "premature and ill advised." But this opinion we are certain they will upon reflection recall. The "abrupt action" of General Dix and the new directors succeeded in rescuing the transfer and registry books of the road from the custody of Jay Gould, who would have used them for his own purposes within the next two or three weeks, as he has used them for the last three or four years. Through their "abruptness" Gould was prevented from issuing to himself twenty millions of new stock-from revisiting Albany with solid arguments against the Southmayd bill-from seeking refuge with the treasury and offices of the road on the friendly shores of Jersey. It was this "abrupt action" that bound the great conspirator in an instant in cords of iron; that paralyzed the arms of bis hired rufflans, and that drove him to a peaceful resignation of a position he would have wasted millions of the stockholders' money to retain. If Mr. Clerke and his colleagues consider these results desirable in the interests of the stockholders they profess to represent, they are scarcely consistent in branding the action by which they were se-

cured as "premature and ill-advised." The present Erie Board regard their positions as of a temporary character only. They have been called upon in the name of justice and reform to accept a trust which they hold only as custodians until the bona fide stockholders of the road shall decide in whose hands they will place the management and control of their property. Among them are gentlemen largely interested in Erie stock, who will act solely for the interests of that company without reference to the advancement of any schemes or jobs whatever. There can be no question, even on the part of the committee of American stockholders, that the affairs of the company will be safer in the hands of General Dix from the, present time until the election of a new board than they would have been in the hands of Jay Gould, and hence any attempt to affect the market or to impair public confidence in the present management will be ineffective. For the rest, the State Senate yesterday pushed Senator O'Brien's bill steadily through the Committee of the Whole, despite the Quixotio

to a third reading, thus giving assurance that the new directors are working in good faith for the passage of that act. The bill will be sent to the Assembly without any important amendment, except the introduction of a clause providing that the stockholders of the road shall be American citizens and residents of the United States. The Assembly will now have no object in opposing the measure since the closing of the old Erie treasury account, and hence the bill will probably become a law before two weeks have passed. This ought to satisfy Messrs. Clerke, Manley and Williams, and will satisfy the stockholders and the people. The Atlantic and Great Western humbug may now be considered as laid at rest, and there is no longer any need to fear that an army of English directors will take charge of the road and carry it bodily across the Atlantic. There has already been general rejoicing over the defeat of Gould and his associates. satisfaction will be heightened when it is known that General Dix and his Board have also put to flight the rival outside rings that have been hungrily waiting to seize upon the rescued Erie bone and to pick from it the little meat that Gould would have left upon it.

The Lobby in Washington-How Legisla-

tion is Governed.

We print elsewhere an interesting narrative from our Washington correspondent. Some philosopher has said, "The world is governed too much." He would be a deep philosopher who could tell us how the world is really governed. We are accustomed to read grave debates and statesmanlike orations, and sit under the earnest exhortations of the reverend and pure men who serve the State in Washington. But there is comedy behind it all, as there is in most of the affairs of life-in business, society and politics-and this morning we draw aside the curtain and show the comedy of legislation. The story is told with the art of a master.

What we see behind the scenes is that there is a power or an influence in Washington greater than the government, which, in some respects, is really the government. Simpleminded people who read the daily reports of Congress, and muse upon the patriotism and self-denial of these patriots, have only heard of "the lobby" as of some dreadful affliction, like the smallpox or typhoid, which our legislators were vainly striving to repress and flee from. They have pictured to themselves our Roman Senators ambuscaded, trapped, assailed, waylaid by ruffianly men called "lobbyists," who were ever striving to rob them of their precious legislative franchises. And when some audacious member has risen and denounced the lobby as the incarnation of all evil there joy, as though a sorely-tempted ner had escaped like a brand rescued from the burning. We now see, the more closely we examine the scene, that this is all a part of the comedy. So far from Congress attracting and sustaining the lobby, the lobby sustains and attracts Congress. In the early days of the republic we read of the miseries of Washington life-the swamp; the rude, uncultivated society: the absence of all civilization and comfort, and the piteous seclusion and isolation of Washington existence. We felt then that If public life had any martyrdom it was in Washington. Better days have come to our legislators. Washington is being rapidly made a city of gardens and drives-of boulevards as wide and inviting as the boulevards of Paris. All the comforts and luxuries of that metropolis of sybarites are furnished to Washington by the lobby. It has become the domestic life of our legislators and has develed a profession or a caste. To be a lobbyist is as much of an accomplishment as to be a good diplomatist. To know wines and cookery and games of chance; to look upon pictures and statues and works of art with the eye of a virtuoso; to know how to measure the exact stature of the legislator: to subject him to a mental anatomy; to discover his weakness, his strength, his aspirations; to seek out his cherished vanity, and, following the Arabian legend, to take out his very heart and squeeze from it one black drop, which stands in the way of regeneration-this is to be the modern lobbyist. Can we despise gifts like these or a training which makes a man master of the subtle craft? Rather let us recognize it as a new profession, with all the ethics of a profession, especially its immutable "laws of honor."

anguish the heedless Congressman in the power of some Mephistopheles of the lobby, who takes him masked into a deep dungeon at midnight, and by the wicked light of a dark lantern counts out a roll of gold from a black, mysterious bag. He thinks of Judas, who was induced by an ancient lobbyist to accent a little dividend (in all thirty pieces), and what came of him. But we do business better in Washington. Mephistopheles no longer asks his victim to write his name in blood. He prefers "poker." "Poker" is the modern talisman. There is no vulgar payment of money; no passing of drafts or certified checks. The Congressman hearkens to the lobbyist, gravely weighs the arguments in favor of the desired measure; votes as required or expected; thanks his God that he is not as other men are; that he has the courage to vote in favor of a hundred millions of acres of land to the "Grand International Oceanic Tunnel, with Telegraph to the Moon," without taking a dollar from the ingenious men who win the franchise. In the evening he has a quiet, gentlemanly game of "poker," the lobbyist kindly taking a hand, with wines and viands to kill the name. And after an evening's relaxation he finds that he has won fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, money honestly, honorably earned, and going far towards his subsistence and the aggregate of his fortune. Nothing could be more comfortable, more gentlemanly, from suspicion or criticism; for "poker, if we are rightly informed, belongs to no party, no caucus, no conven-tion, and is in itself that neutral ground upon which men of all opinions meet, and where all passions and strifes are buried. It lies beyond the range of all investigating committees. No envious Senator, no keenly gazing Schurz or questioning Sumner, would dare to ask whether the ten thousand dollars that elipped into the pocket of a needy Southern Senator was won from a hand filled

The simple citizen contemplates with

opposition of Senator Madden, and ordered it | with aces by a pair of kings. If the lobbylst quietly pockets his aces and pushes the money over to the fortunate Senator who holds nothing, who is to question him? Money is money, a game is a game, and chance is chance, and if men play their cards so as to lose large sums who is to question? Sometimes the lobby appears in the shape

of lovely woman. Mephisto pheles won Faust by an appeal to his intellect and ambition. But he made the same appeal to Adam and failed. So he whispered in the ear of Eve, and Adam partook of the fruit, and walked out of Paradise. When the lob byiat fails to reach the intellect and ambition of an honorable Adam by means of a pack of cards he follows the time-honored example. What an Iliad we could write if we really knew the battles and triumphs of lovely woman in the lobbies of Washington! Eve has her bills; a scheme for a railway, a claim for guns, perhaps; necessary line of ships, an endow-ment for preaching the Gospel to the Apaches-in which the virtuous Senator Pomeroy is rumored to have a religious interest-or some Yerba Buena scheme to give millions of dollars to a Pacific railway already blessed with millions of acres and bonds Who can say nay? Senators are men, and men are human, and when woman-"Godbeloved in Old Jerusalem"-throws her melting eyes upon a grave legislator and whispers in soft, alluring phrases of the merits of her enterprise and the good that must come to the nation if it is accepted, who can resist her eloquence? So it was in the beginning, and so it will be to the end, we fear, and the radiant eyes that illumine the dark, gaudy and sweeping galleries affect more legislation than the records will ever tell. Do our friends of the oppressed and suffering sex, who would have their rights at the expense of a bloody revolution-our Stantons and Woodhulls and Claffins-really do themselves justice in this respect? True, woman cannot vote; she cannot hold forth, like Schurz and Carpenter, to crowded galleries; she is honored over much if she is permitted to nestle in the cloak rooms and peer out on the avenue; but in the lobby she is queen, for this mighty lobby is democratic and progressive, and welcomes all alliances, and many a bill is advanced upon the calendar in obedience to the sweet command of a lovely and gracious Cleopatra. So we might continue an analysis of this

comedy; but it tells its own story. In this day of small men; of demagogues in the place of statesmen; of jobbers who rank as patriots; of legislation for money, power and place; when Congressmen look upon personal emolument as a public duty, and deal with the Treasury and the nation's possessions as though they were their own property, it is interesting to know what the lobby really is and who control it. Since corruption reigns in Washington it is well that it has assumed an attractive guise; that all the refinements of modern society are utilized to make shame and fraud attractive. At the same time the people will mark well the men who follow this dishonored calling and the legislators who do their bidding. And since the spirit of reform is now abroad we feel it a public duty to tell the story of the charming infamy of this life, and to contribute to the punishment and degradation of those public servants who go to Washington to sell their honor and waste the treasure of the people for a savory dinner, the smile of beauty or thirty pieces of silver.

More Railroad Jobs at Albany-Rapid Transit by the City for the City.

The Beach Paeumatic tunnel schemers in Albany have lately met with a set-back even there. It was reported to have leaked out that the company was already saddled with a debt of five million dollars, contracted in "engineering," not the railroad, but the bill. Mr. Dixon, the agent of the company, stated yesterday to the House Railroad Committee that there was only a flea-bite of some three bundred and seventy thousand on them, and made light of that paltry sum. But there are so many things which, if not debts now, may, in the course of juggling such a bill through, turn into mountains on the shoulders of bona fide stockholders. Shares given away for nothing property holders to be quieted, purchasable opposition to be silenced, and the thousand little games well known to the vampira instincts of the lobbies, will soon hang monetary millstones, if they are not already there, around the necks of such a corporation. with opposition to be overcome twenty times as tough as the rock its tunnel would meet in its northward course. denounce the scheme as impracticable in every shape and a job in all its phases. We object to Broadway being turned into a mud heap that greedy speculators may thrive upon brainless credulity with money in its

Among the many other jobs of the kind we note the appearance of an elevated railroad scheme in a Senate bill to incorporate the Palmer Elevated Railroad. This authorizes the construction of four monstrosities on Hudson and Greenwich streets, and on Fourth avenue and the Bowery. The very appearance of. these one-legged death traps is sufficient to condemn them. There is not a street runnic north and south but would have its own particular hideousness, noise and danger, if these hydra-headed projectors once had their way, between arcades, tunnels, tiers and all the kindred abominations designed to put money in the pockets of an unscrupulous, but by no means "select" few.

A glance at the map will show that Manhattan Island needs two lines of railroad to secure rapid transit for the population-one of these running north on the west side, and the other in the same direction on the east. These should be built on viaducts, each consisting of a succession of strong brick arches, with bridges over the transverse thoroug fares. By this means two healthful, safe, open air lines can be procured, covering all the wants of the upward-tending city. Let it be a municipal work, done by the city for the city. With an honest city government in power, whose every act could be scru-tinized, the bonds for such an undertaking would be bought up almost entirely in this city, and would stand at par in any market in the world. With Tammany in power such a scheme would be impossible; with corruption of the Eric and Court House order overthrown it is practicable. The work could be done quickly and cheaply, and in ten years from the date of running the first passenger train the city might redeem every cent of its bonds, and from the succeeding profits of run-ning reduce the taxation of our burdened city.